

and maintains the enhancements program. This bill also includes an amendment that I authored to establish a "Transportation and Environment Cooperative Research Program," funded at \$5 million a year, that will study the relationship between highway density and ecosystem integrity, including an analysis of the habitat-level impacts of highway density on the overall health of ecosystems.

I am also pleased that the Senate stated its support for the continuation of a provision that I authored in the original ISTEA that froze longer combination vehicle operations on routes as of 1991. Longer combination vehicles (LCVs) can be longer than a 737 jetliner and can weigh up to 164 tons. Multi-trailer trucks are involved in more serious crashes than single-unit trucks or small tractor-trailer combinations. Although big rig trucks make up only 3 percent of all regulated vehicles, they are involved in 21 percent of all fatal multi-vehicle crashes. The least we can do is maintain the current system and not let LCVs branch out onto roads they aren't already on now.

Mr. President, I am pleased to support this bill. I will continue to work to ensure that New Jersey is treated fairly in the final bill that will be signed by the President.●

#### EXTENDING THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF A REPORT BY THE COMMISSION TO ASSESS THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO COMBAT THE PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

● Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask that the text of the bill, S. 1751 introduced on Thursday, March 12, 1998 be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The text of the bill follows:

S. 1751

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF COMMISSION REPORT.

Section 712(c)(1) of the Combatting Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996 (contained in Public Law 104-293) is amended by striking "enactment of this Act" and inserting "first meeting of the Commission".●

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. RALPH IZARD

● Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, one of the fundamentals of our great Republic has been public education and the benefits it bestows to our society.

As the early American pioneers moved westward across the Appalachian Mountains, they chartered—in 1804—the first university in the Western Territory near the Hocking River in the town of Athens: Ohio University. Since then, the impact of this pioneering institution has reached far beyond the Appalachian foothills, across the nation and around the globe.

Today, I rise to offer a tribute to a modern-day educator who represents the best characteristics of our public education system, Dr. Ralph Izard.

For a dozen years, Dr. Izard has served as director of the E. W. Scripps School of Journalism at Ohio University. Effective June 30, 1998, after more than three decades of service to Ohio University and the academic community, he will retire.

Mr. President, I recognize that journalism training occurs throughout our nation, however, those who rate post-secondary journalism education consistently rank Ohio University among the nation's best.

Whether it's education, or politics or sports, it's tough to repeat as champions. Yet, that is the legacy of Dr. Izard at Ohio University. Year after year, the E. W. Scripps School of Journalism, under his direction, has produced premier writers, editors and public relations practitioners.

Like all success stories, there are multiple reasons why the E. W. Scripps School of Journalism excels. Among them: a strong faculty and widespread private support from alumni and industry.

E. W. Scripps is a legend in the publishing world. The Scripps' partnership with higher education through Ohio University is a national model for private support for public education.

This success story includes another key ingredient; the leadership and professionalism of Dr. Ralph Izard. Involved in academia for 32 years, Dr. Izard never lost his focus on individual students, and he never lost his love of teaching.

That's because he never stopped learning. As technology changed, Dr. Izard kept pace. He insisted journalism education adapt to change. Thus, college training remained relevant to students and the job market.

So today, nearly two centuries after those early pioneers founded a university in Athens, Dr. Izard personifies their ideals of higher education by preparing thousands of their sons and daughters for the challenges of a new century.

For his achievements, leadership and dedication to education, we salute Dr. Ralph Izard and wish him well in future endeavors.●

#### ST. PATRICK AND TWO VENERABLE NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise on this great day in honor of Ireland's legendary saint and pay special tribute to two venerable New York City institutions bearing his name. St. Patrick's Old Cathedral, dedicated in 1815, and St. Patrick's Old Cathedral School, opened in 1822, have served the citizens of New York for nearly two centuries.

Throughout the Cathedral and School's history, Old St. Patrick's priests, nuns, parishioners and students have contributed so very much to the

betterment of New York City. Most famously, Saint Patrick's parishioners and their erstwhile leader Bishop John Hughes helped define the course of American immigration in the 1830's when they refused to let nativists prevent Catholics, mostly poor Irish at the time, from establishing themselves in New York City. Their heroic efforts included an 1835 standoff in front of Saint Patrick's in which an anti-Catholic, anti-immigrant mob gathered to destroy the Cathedral. The Cathedral stood, and with it America's first large immigrant population.

Nearby, Saint Patrick's Old Cathedral School has served as a lead model for many of New York City's parochial schools. Founded by the Sisters of Charity, the schoolhouse on Mott Street has offered for 176 years the hope and opportunity of a strong education to tens of thousands of mostly poor, immigrant students.

Recently, I had the good fortune to revisit Saint Patrick's Old Cathedral and the Old Cathedral School and am delighted to report that these institutions remain remarkably unchanged in their caring mission and spirit. The good works abound under the leadership of a newly appointed pastor, Father Keith Fennessy. I look forward to working with him and others in celebrating next year's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Lorenzo Da Ponte's birth. Da Ponte, who was Mozart's librettist, was a parishioner, and his funeral mass was celebrated at Old St. Patrick's. Unfortunately, Da Ponte, like Mozart, ended up in a mass grave. Next year provides the nation a chance to celebrate the life of one of the greatest librettists, and one of the most influential Italian-Americans in our history. I eagerly anticipate my return to Old St. Patrick's for these events.

By serving the surrounding neighborhoods, Saint Patrick's Old Cathedral and Saint Patrick's Old Cathedral School remain as vital as they were almost two centuries ago. Thus, I extend my gratitude to these institutions for their vital work on this great day of thanks for their patron saint, St. Patrick.●

#### SUPPORT OF JUDGE FEDERICA MASSIAH-JACKSON

● Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, yesterday, unfortunately, Judge Massiah-Jackson asked President Clinton to withdraw her nomination to serve as a federal judge in the U.S. District Court in Philadelphia.

I know that this was a difficult decision for Judge Massiah-Jackson and her family. She is a distinguished state court judge with a distinguished record. She has the strong support of the people of Philadelphia. She earned the President's nomination to this distinguished office, and she should have been confirmed by the United States Senate.

Instead, she was subjected to numerous unfair attacks and gross distortions of her record. The attacks on

Judge Frederica Massiah-Jackson by her opponents are full of half-truths, and misinformation.

In fact, she is a remarkable lawyer and judge with a long history of service to the people of Philadelphia, and she deserved to be confirmed to serve as a federal judge on Pennsylvania's Eastern District Court.

Judge Massiah-Jackson has worked long and hard and well to get where she is today. She is the daughter of immigrants. Her father came to the United States from Barbados, and her mother came from Haiti. They taught her the value of hard work, commitment to family, and giving back to the community. Judge Massiah-Jackson's entire life and career are testimony that she lives by these virtues.

She was born and raised in Philadelphia. She graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School, one of the nation's most prestigious law schools. She could have made a career in private practice and been a great financial success. But instead, she has devoted her life to public service.

Upon graduating from law school, she served as a law clerk, then as chief counsel to the Business Committee of the Pennsylvania State Senate. In 1984, she was elected to the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, and re-elected to that position in 1993.

Most nominees for the federal court have a background in either civil law or criminal law. But Judge Massiah-Jackson has a background in both. In her first years on the Court of Common Pleas, she handled criminal cases. In recent years, she has handled the court's docket of complex civil cases. So this eminently qualified judge will bring a wealth of experience to the federal district court.

Her opponents unfairly ignored this impressive record. Instead, they latched onto a few isolated cases, mischaracterized them, and then used them to defame the reputation of this distinguished judge. When she answered their questions, they invented still more reasons to object to her nomination.

This process is unfair. It is unfair to Judge Massiah-Jackson and her family. It is unfair to the people of Philadelphia. It is unfair to the nation's system of justice. And it is a disgrace to the United States Senate.

Even if the cases that her critics cite were wrongly decided, they represent less than one percent of the 4,000 cases over which she has presided in her long career.

How many United States Senators can say that they have been right over 99 percent of the time?

Look at the process that led to her nomination.

She passed the bipartisan judicial selection committee established by Senator SPECTER and Senator SANTORUM with flying colors.

She was screened by the Justice Department to ensure her qualifications.

The FBI conducted a thorough background investigation of her character.

The American Bar Association reviewed her professional qualifications for the job.

Senator SPECTER, Senator SANTORUM, and Senator BIDEN conducted their own hearing in Philadelphia to review Judge Massiah-Jackson's qualifications even further.

Finally, she appeared before the Judiciary Committee not once, but twice. And yesterday, she patiently and professionally answered each and every question that Senators put to her.

But perhaps most significant, Judge Massiah-Jackson had the most important endorsement that any nominee before this committee could have—the respect and admiration of the people who know her best—the people she has served for 14 years—the people of her hometown of Philadelphia.

Her opponents have distorted her record by mischaracterizing isolated cases from among the thousands she has handled over the past decade and a half. But the citizens of Philadelphia know better.

Listen to what the people who really know her have to say.

The Philadelphia Bar Association says, "We know Judge Massiah-Jackson to be an outstanding jurist—fair, patient, and thorough." This is what her fellow lawyers in Philadelphia have to say about her. And they know her better than anyone in the United States Senate.

Mayor Ed Rendell of Philadelphia strongly supported her nomination. He says, "It is clear that she should be confirmed."

As the Pennsylvania Legislative Black Caucus wrote to the Judiciary Committee, "Judge Jackson is an outstanding and able jurist. She has labored long and hard in the trenches of the judiciary and is a demonstrated supporter of fair and even justice."

The organization "Philadelphians Against Crime" ran an ad in the Philadelphia Daily News on February 25, saying, "We support Judge Massiah-Jackson for the federal judgeship."

Barbara Burgos DiTullio, President of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the National Organization for Women, writes, Judge Massiah-Jackson "is highly qualified to hold this position, and anyone looking at her record instead of listening to those who have personal vendettas would know this."

The Philadelphia Tribune endorsed her, saying "[Judge Massiah-Jackson] is eminently qualified for the federal bench."

Here is the Philadelphia Daily News: "Frederica Massiah-Jackson's record demonstrates her suitability for the federal bench."

In addition, Judge Massiah-Jackson received the support of lawyers who have appeared before her in court. In a survey conducted by the Philadelphia Bar Association, the vast majority of the lawyers who appeared before her expressed their confidence in her integrity and judicial temperament, and found her to be industrious and efficient.

Judge Massiah-Jackson earned these endorsements because she has established herself as a tough-minded, no-nonsense jurist throughout the more than 4,000 cases she has handled in her 14 years on the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas. She is tough on crime, and tough on criminals. According to the Philadelphia Bar Association's independent review committee, Judge Massiah-Jackson is more likely, not less likely than her colleagues on the court to convict defendants.

For serious crimes, such as robbery, rape, and burglary, her conviction rate is nearly 50 percent higher than the conviction rate of her colleagues.

Her record on sentencing is right down the middle when compared with other judges on the court. Her rate of departure from Pennsylvania's sentencing guidelines is not measurably different from her colleagues. In fact, her record shows that she is more likely than her colleagues to depart upward from the guidelines, imposing stiffer sentences than the guidelines call for.

When Judge Massiah-Jackson's full record is considered, it is clear that she is fully qualified to serve on the Federal District Court. She eminently deserved her nomination to the federal court, because of her strong commitment to justice, and her profound knowledge of the law. I am confident that Judge Massiah-Jackson will continue to serve the people of Philadelphia well on the Court of Common Pleas.●

#### ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1998

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9 a.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, March 18, and immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted and the Senate then begin a period for the transaction of morning business until the hour of 11:30 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator THOMAS, 45 minutes from 10:15 to 11; Senator MOYNIHAN and Senator KERREY, 30 minutes, from 11 to 11:30; Senator JEFFORDS, 10 minutes; and Senator KENNEDY, 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PROGRAM

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, tomorrow the Senate will be in a period of morning business from 9 a.m. until 11:30 a.m., and at 11:30 a.m., as under a previous agreement, the Senate will begin debate on H.R. 2646, the A+ education bill, with Senator ROTH being recognized to offer an amendment. In addition, the Senate may also consider S. 414, the international shipping bill,